THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2 25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J B Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6. 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 34
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 72

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.0 0	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	18.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	15.00	15.00	25.00	50 00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

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Coroner—Isaiah Yeager.
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Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

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Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
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President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
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Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robbins, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

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BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

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Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

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Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
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Sunday School—9 a. m.
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Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend

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C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
jan. 11, 1878

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

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Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Hartman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
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HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained.
dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
over MAIZE'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
april 19, 1878.

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The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

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	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancanshire	10,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,675,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 29,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
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oct. 26, '77-1y.

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Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. B. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
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(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street.
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CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
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Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

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GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND
UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

The attention of the travelling public is respectfully invited to some of the merits of this great highway, in the confident assertion and belief that no other line can offer equal inducements as a route of through travel. In

Construction and Equipment
THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,
JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM
THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,
AND THE
WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE,

forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

Pullman Palace Cars
are run on all Express Trains
From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,
To Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis,
WITHOUT CHANGE,

and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

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is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

A PLEASING AND MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE.

Tickets for sale at the lowest rates at the Ticket Offices of the Company in all important cities and towns.

FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. K. SHOEMAKER, Pass. Agent Middle Dist., 14 North Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.
feb. 1, 78-1y.

F. M. BOUTON,
Main Street, Orangeville, Pa.
Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c.
Fruit Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in Endless Variety.
Also a Fine assortment of
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs,
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos. Cigars, Snuff, &c.
Physicians Prescriptions
accurately compounded. A share of public patronage is solicited.
July 6, '78-3m

Select Story.

HER HOLIDAY.

A HUSBAND'S STORY.

Yes, it was to be her holiday—'all for her.' Nobody else was to have any share in it except myself—that is, if going as her courier, paymaster and general factotum, could be called having a share in a holiday.

We had been married nearly ten years, and what with the cares of home and the training of numerous olivebranches, she had never had any chance of a rest. Of course, we had been to the seaside frequently, and all that sort of thing; but then, surrounded by children and nurses, these trips had only been a continuation of the general London responsibilities, plus the worries and inconvenience of lodgings or hotels. Moreover, within the last few years there had been some trouble in her family, which had acted very prejudically upon her sensitive and high-strung nature. So now we were going away alone—going to leave all the children at home in the charge of a grandmother—were going abroad for six weeks together wherever she liked. Her will was to be paramount; I was to be her slave—to pay the bills and look after the luggage. Her affection and untiring devotion to her duties deserved no less. She had thoroughly qualified herself for enjoying a holiday; she had earned it. 'Italy,' she said,'where there was sunlight, beauty and quiet.' Good! I waved my magician's wand, rubbed the lamp, or spread the carpet, or did any one of those wonderful things which necromancers of yore were wont to do when desiring to be transported to distant places—or, rather, I resorted to the modern golden equivalent for such proceedings—and we found ourselves certainly, as if by magic, at Lucerne. Thence we were to take it easy, and so jogged along over the St. Gothard Pass, and dropped into Italy at the Locarno end of the Lago Magiore.

By this time she was beginning to enjoy herself thoroughly; she had got over the fatigue, and already looked much as she did the day I married her. Yes, it was very delightful to see her so well and happy.

'Why, it is like a honeymoon over again,' she said; 'or, rather, it is as if there had been no break, and that it was only the continuation of those early days.'

We spent hours and hours upon the lake, beneath the awnings of the flat-bottomed boats, those first inceptions of the gondola, or we wandered up to the picturesque old convent or sanctuary of the Madonna del Sasso, set like a jewel amid the blue hills behind the town.

And there, in the soft autumn evenings, we sat and watched the glorious sunset, and the boundless panorama of alp, plain and lake, while the bell in the campanile hard by called the peasantry to vespers, and the pealing of the deep-toned organ resounded through the choir.

We selected Locarno as a halting place, because it was at that time, and is so partly still, out of the rush of the tourist. A primitive place, with simple, civil people, willing to serve and oblige honestly, and without having for the first question in their minds, 'What shall we get by it?' Thus we came to know some of them living up there near the sanctuary, and to speak or nod when we met from time to time.

Notably among these was a mother and child—a sweet little chubby cherub of a boy about 4. The Italian folk in the North there are not as a rule handsome, but this mother was an exception, and the child was like her. Superior, too, in all respects, she looked better born, bred and nurtured; nay, there was even a look of culture and refinement about her.

Immensely attracted by this pair, my wife particularly would lose no opportunity of giving the little one a pat and a kiss, and of exchanging a pleasant word or two in the best Italian she could muster with the mother, who by degrees on her part began to speak a little English, and to take us into her confidence. She explained that she had married an Englishman, a gentleman, she declared, who had died suddenly, more than four years ago, and just before the little one was born. His family never knew of the marriage; he had intended, she said, to proclaim it, and face the consequences of the mesalliance, as it would be called; but his sudden end prevented this, and to this day she believed her existence even unknown to her husband's people. But she did not care he had left her just enough to live upon, and she had come to dwell at Locarno, where her aged father lived, and whose last days she desired to soothe. She was contented with the humble life she led there in yonder little wooden chalet—at least until the good God should take him to his rest.

Would we enter the abode and speak to her father? He was a very handsome old man, a native of Tuscany, who had seen better days. It mattered little that, or why he had come so far North.

Her name was asked.

Ah, her maiden name was one that in past times had struck terror to the foes of liberty; she would rather not mention it. Her father even had considered it wise to drop it, and had adopted her sur-name, her married name, the name of her husband that is.

What, had he taken an English name?

No, not an English name; her husband had been naturalized as an Italian, had changed his name for reasons—they did not signify, and he was known as Giorgio Vianero; she was Lucia.

Of course, we went in and spoke to the old farmer-like man, who, partially paralyzed, always sat by the window of his neat little house. He received us with the grace of a prince, regretted that his infirmities prevented him from doing the honors of the neighborhood, so beautiful as it was.

Naturally we looked in upon him more than once; but still it was his grandchild that was the attraction, my wife declaring that little Paollo was the veriest darling she had ever seen, that he reminded her of our youngest, and that she shou'd like to carry him off, probably because we had not enough of our own.

Now she was a woman not given to morbid fancies, thoroughly healthy, with plenty of common sense. So I was a little surprised at this extravagant admiration, and to hear her say that the child bore any resemblance to ours. I could see none. But it was 'her holiday,' and she was not to be crossed.

Well, if I was surprised by this, judge how much more so I was when she suddenly one morning announced her wish to return home.

'We have not been away three weeks,' I mildly protested.

'No,' she said; 'but I have got a strange longing to see the children; I can't bear to be away from them any longer. I have never been away from them two days, much less two weeks, before, and I can't bear it; I must go back.'

'And leave thus suddenly your pretty little protege on the hill up there?' I ventured to say.

'Yes,' she answered, 'that is the reason, that is what has made me wish to go. I mean the sight of that mother's love for her child makes me envious; I want to be with my own.'

What could I say? It was her holiday, to do as she pleased with; if she pleased to cut it short, she must.

'We will be off to-night, love,' I said; but inwardly I was grieved, saddened, not only by the disappointment, but because, seeing that we had excellent accounts from home, this strange freak had something morbid in it, unlike her. Yet there was no appeal, and I began making arrangements for our departure.

'You will go up and say good-bye to the little chap, your friend?' I asked.

'Certainly,' she answered; 'you will come with me, won't you?'

'We will go at once,' I said. I was the slave, I had nothing to do but to obey.

It was a wild and gusty day for August, and the landscape looked less inviting than usual, as we ascended the zigzag path leading to the sanctuary a little above which on the hill-side lay the home of our new friends. At one of the angles near the top of this zigzag the path passed perilously close to a steep precipice, which for some distance formed one bank of a mountain stream as it came tearing down over a rocky bed. This spot was a great height from the level of the lake, and the precipice itself just there was some forty feet above the river. A few rough bushes made a feeble parapet on the broken ground at the actual edge, but beyond these there was nothing but a sheer down wall of rock. As we reached this corner we saw fluttering in the wind what looked at first like a handkerchief hanging from one of the bushes, but which proved at our coming closer to be the garment of a child who was standing at the very verge of the chasm.

'How dangerous!' exclaimed my wife.

'Who could have left a child in such a place?'

It was a solitary walk this, especially at midday, and we had not met a creature since we cleared the outskirts of the town, except an old monk toddling down upon some mundane errand.

'Ah!' she cried, as we got still nearer, 'why it is—yes, I declare—why, it is dear little Paolo himself. Good gracious! he has strayed away down here alone to look for blackberries, no doubt;' and as she spoke she rushed forward, and seizing the child by the skirt drew it back from the perilous edge over which it was craning. As I came up we both saw that the little creature was crying bitterly, and he immediately began pointing down toward the stream, and lisping out, 'Mia madre, mia madre!'

I bent over and looked down in the direction the little one was pointing, and to my dismay among the rocks at the verge of the river beheld lying prostrate thirty feet below, the motionless form of the mother.

Then ensued a scene which I will not dwell upon. I flew up the sanctuary for assistance. My wife, clasping the little one in her arms, hastened down to the place where it was just possible by a very rough scramble to get round to the bed of the river. Here I and those whom I had brought with me, presently joined her, and we made our way to the luckless woman. She was not dead, but quite insensible, and after infinite trouble and care we managed to carry her up to her home, my wife with Paolo in her arms preceding us, and breaking the sad news to the father.

The only sort of medical aid obtainable in that primitive place came from the sanctuary, and soon an old monk to whom the natives all seemed to defer, was in attendance, and after a careful examination of the patient pronounced that by a great mercy no bones were broken, but that the poor woman was suffering from concussion of the brain, and that some weeks might elapse before she would be about again.'

'Do you hold to your determination of returning home?' said to my wife,when the excitement and the sorrow which this catastrophe had caused were a little abated; for I own I was selfish enough to hope that out of this evil good might come in the shape of making her prolong her holiday. The hope was realized.

'No,' she answered; 'perhaps I can be of some use here; I will not go back yet. This little one will want a mother's care now; I will be that mother for I love him more than ever, and I wish more than ever that he belonged to me.'

I need hardly say that under other circumstances I should have entirely objected to her assuming such maternal responsibilities; I should have pointed out that it was no duty of hers, a well born lady, in this fashion to loook after the offspring of an unknown peasant woman, and that there were plenty of neighbors willing and ready to undertake the task, and who were really the proper people, etc.

But what could I do? Was it not 'her holiday?' and had I not promised a hundred times to grant every wish,whim and caprice?—because I thought she had none, and I never expected to be put to this kind of test for had I not married a sensible woman? I was puzzled, but I could only conform, saying to myself: 'They are strange creatures, women; one never knows them—no, not after ten years of the closest scrutiny.'

So we stayed on; she devoting the greater part of her time to attendance upon the sick woman (who still lay unconscious) and her child, whose lisping, imperfect words told us too plainly that it was while reaching over the edge of the precipice to gather blackberries for him that his mother had lost her footing and fallen headlong down. My wife would spend hours by the bedside. I ventured to remonstrate, and got a severe snubbing for my pains.

One evening, about a week after the catastrophe, while I was waiting for her at a spot hard by the sanctuary where we often sat, she came up to me in the most excited frame of mind. I was really alarmed; I had never seen her equable temperament so disturbed.

'Oh, Walter,' she exclaimed, 'I have just come from the poor woman, and I have had such a shock! She has regained consciousness, but not her senses,which the good frate, who watches her always, tells me frequently happens in such cases.'

'But what of that? Why should it excite you so?' I asked, quite mystified at my wife's words.

'Ah, I don't know; I cannot tell you: my hopes, my beliefs, have hardly taken form yet; only come quickly with me up to the house. O, Walter, it is all so wonderful! Come, let us get on faster; I want so to get back that you and I both may listen to Lucia Vianero's broken words,prove their meaning and so clear up a doubt that—'

'What do you mean?' I cried. 'What can she have said to so strangely move you?' And I inwardly thought, 'O, that I had never consented to her holiday!'

'I will tell you, if you will only hurry on as fost as you can. Signs of animation set in about on hour ago, and the first words were: 'Paolo, Paolino.' I held the boy up to her, but she took no heed of him, and went on murmuring another name over and over so often that I felt quite mysteriously affected. It was—' But here, reaching the door of the chalet, my wife hurried me to the bedside.

The old monk held up a warning finger as we entered: We hardly dared to draw a breath as we listened to Lucia's low, unconscious tones.

'Giorgio, Giorgio mio,' she was saying, in Italian, like one who talks in a dream; 'never tell of our marriage; they will not love me; they will neglect me. Hide it, and the little one too; do not let them see him; they would break his heart with coldness; they would not even own him! Yes, perhaps your sister might, for she loved you, Giorgio mio; you have told me so. She felt for you and wept for you, and knew why you went away and came to live in the midst of sunny skies and beautiful pictures. Ah, well, you can tell her if you like; she would love Paolino for your sake. Look at him, Giorgio. Kiss him!'

Here she seemed once more to lapse into unconsciousness, and the good frate said:

'Ah, poor Lucia, her mind wanders back to her marriage, and mingling past and present, she speaks of what never was; the father never saw the child.'

'Did you know her husband, then?' inquired my wife in Italian.

The frate shook his head. 'Only the circumstances of the marriage.'

'Tell me what were they?' she exclaimed clasping her hands as in agony of excitement.

'Simple, very simple,' said the holy man, quite unmoved, and shrugging his ample shoulders; 'a young Englishman, an artist, living in Florence, and who had made Italy the land of his adoption, and who took an Italian name, fell in love with Lucia, who was his model, and married her; not an unusual occurrence among your countrymen, I believe,' he added, turning to me.

I was bewildered; did not know in the least what to make of all this, and I have no doubt I looked as stupidly helpless as I felt.

'And then?' eagerly inquired my wife, seizing the frate's arm, and looking into his face, after casting a glance of unutterable scorn upon me.

'He made a little home for her,and everything promised well for their happiness, when he was taken suddenly ill, broke a blood vessel, and died in Lucia's arms.'

'Do you know what his English name was?' here again hurriedly inquired my wife.

'What can you possibly want to know that for?' I interposed in English, quite in the dark as to what she was driving at.

'O, Walter, Walter! how stupid you are!' she answered, throwing more and more contempt into her words and manner; 'does nothing suggest itself to you? Can't you guess what I am thinking of? Tell me,' she said, again repeating her question in Italian, and turning to the monk, 'tell me the English name of Lucia's husband; do you know what it was?'

'Si, Signora, si; but I cannot reveal it; it was made known to me under the seal of confession.'

Seeing that she was again about to urge the frate to grant her request, I entreated her to be silent, and to look after little Paolo, who was climbing up to his mother and trying to make her play with him.

'Ah!' she then exclaimed, 'dear little fellow; do look at him, Walter, and then think of his father's assumed Italian name—Vianero,think what its English equivalent means.'

More bewildered than ever, I obeyed her command, and began to think, while she, once more in Italian earnestly entreated the frate to tell her the name.

'For mercy sake, let me know,' she said. 'I am not asking out of idle curiosity, but only that love and service may be rendered to the memory of the dead. I feel that I am on the point of a discovery; tell me, am I not right in believing that his name was George Blackaway?'

The monk started at these words, and so did I; for this was the name of my wife's only brother, whose death was the piece of family sorrow referred to at the starting.

A bit of a scapegrace with a strong turn for art, and never understood by his father, he had gone to Rome years ago—had expatriated himself, and, with the little competence he possessed, had entirely withdrawn himself from all his early associations. His sister alone at long intervals had tidings of him, and at length we heard, but not till long after the event, that he had died in Florence suddenly.

There was a rumor that he had married under an assumed name, had been naturalized as an Italian, but nothing very definite came to light.

And now, what was happening? Why, that we had come upon a trace of his latter days,and had found in this obscure corner of the world the pretty Italian woman he had married.

'Yes,' exclaimed my wife, turning with an air of triumph to me; 'and perhaps, Walter, you can now understand what it is that drew me from the first toward this woman and child, and why the little creature inspired me with such deep affection. It was the mysterious and subtle instinct of kinship, of blood relationship, for this baby boy is my brother's child;' and with these words she seized the little fellow, clasped him to her bosom and wept copiously.

The matter was clear to us now at last; but who on earth could have expected such a denouement, or that she should have been led to the only spot where she could have gained any tidings of her brother?

And yet so it was, and this discovery was the result of 'her holiday,' that treat which I had designed 'all for her.' Of course, we had an addition to our family; of course, the contract for her holiday would not have been completed if I had interposed views of mine, and had prevented her carrying off in the end the young semi-Italian, scaramouch to add to our own collection.

However, I am bound to say I believe she might not have pressed this point, had it not been for the fatal effect of the accident, which, after all, terminated in Lucia's death, and consequently for the child having thus, as it were, fallen to our charge as his natural guardians. It was all very sad and miserable, the end of our time at Locarno involving numerous complications with the local law. We were detained there till the end of October, for the old padrone departed this life soon after her daughter, and we had some difficulty in proving our right to the child.

Our right to the child! Humph! Truly, women are wonderful beings; and she had instinctively discovered that right, had discovered it through that mysterious, delicate, subtle intuition to which our masculine and grosser natures are entire strangers. She was quite correct from the first. Little Paolo has grown up marvelously like his youngest cousin; even I can see it now.—[*London Society.*

Historical.

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

Three Years Service

52d *Regiment.*

COMPANY G.

Recruited in Columbia County.

William Silver, Captain, September 16 1861, resigned July 17, 1862,

Nathan W. Pierson, August 15, 1861, promoted from adjutant to captain May 19, 1863, mustered out January 27, 1865—expiration of term.

Augustus W. Rush, 1st sergeant, September 16, 1861, resigned July 22, 1862.

Timothy Mahony, November 4, 1861, promoted from 1st sergeant to 1st lieutenant August 1, 1862, mustered out November 5, 1864, expiration of term.

John S. Marcy, November 4, 1861, dismissed September 21, 1864.

James W. Evans, November 4, 1861, promoted from sergeant to 1st sergeant April 9, 1865, to 2d lieutenant June 3, 1865, mustered out with company July 12, 1865. Veteran.

Richard Shepherd, November 4, 1861, promoted from sergeant to 1st sergeant January 1, 1864, mustered out November 5, 1864, expiration of term.

W. W. Snyder, November 4, 1861, promoted to corporal April 9, 1864, to sergeant November 6, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865. Veteran.

William H. Johnson, November 4, 1861, promoted to corporal November 6, 1864, to sergeant April 3, 1865, mustered out with company July 12, 1865. Veteran.

John J. Dasher, September 24, 1863, drafted, promoted to sergeant November 6, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

George Besh, November 4, 1861, promoted to corporal January 1, 1864, to sergeant November 6, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Wesley Cooper, November 4, 1861, promoted to sergeant January 1, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

William Shultz, November 4, 1861, promoted from corporal to sergeant January 1, 1864, mustered out November 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Thomas Slaughbaugh, November 4, 1861, discharged November 18, 1862, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.

William S. Stark, March 11, 1864, promoted to corporal June 18, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Henry C. Mott, November 4, 1861, promoted to corporal June 18, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Urias Trate, October 26, 1863, drafted, promoted to corporal May 1, 1865, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

William Adams, November 4, 1861, promoted to corporal November 7, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Jacob Ebling, September 24, 1863, drafted, promoted to corporal November 6, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

David Eberts, September 29, 1863, drafted, promoted to corporal November 6, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

H. Rummerfield, November 4, 1861, promoted to corporal November 6, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Lewis H. Breeze, March 17, 1864, promoted to corporal May 8, 1865, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Caleb Creasy, November 4, 1861, promoted to corporal January 1, 1864, mustered out November 5, 1864, expiration of term.

William H. Robbins, November 4, 1864, promoted to corporal January 1, 1864, mustered out November 5, 1864, expiration of term.

W. Weatherwalks, November 4, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate April 9, 1862.

Charles E. Bohe, November 4, 1861, mustered out with company July 12, 1865. Veteran.

Adams Noah, November 4, 1861, mustered out with company July 12, 1865. Veteran.

Anderson William, September 23, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Ace George, October 19, 1864, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Bush Jacob, October 8, 1862, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Boyer John, October 24, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Bowers John, October 22, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Bunn Samuel, October 17, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Burgher Abram, February 25, 1865, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Bouch Frederick, July 24, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Bion Nicholas, July 24, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Bumbaugh Andrew, March 20, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Bloom John, March 12, 1864, mustered out with sompany July 12, 1865.

Bumbaugh Andrew, November 4, 1861, mustered out November 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Baily Weston, November 4, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate November 30, 1862.

Brown Amos, November 4, 1861, killed accidentally at Charleston, South Carolina, February 18, 1865. Veteran.

Carroll William, September 24, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12 1865.

Chatman William, November 4, 1861, mustered out with company July 12, 1865. Veteran.

Carey Chesterfield, October 13, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Culver Solomon, November 5, 1861, mustered out November 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Covey Vincent M., November 4, 1861, deserted March 14, 1862.

Davis Edward H., November 12, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Delamp Alamaza, October 24, 1862, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Dalton Thomas, March 2, 1865, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Dougherty James, November 4, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate December 9, 1862.

Etchells Alfred, July 24, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Engle Stephen, October 15, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Ersenhower M. W., October 28, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Edwards Joseph D., February 27, 1865, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Early James, March 23, 1864, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Evans James, November 4, 1861, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 19, 1862

Fitzgerald Patrick, September 24, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Fritz Charles, September 25, 1873, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Hew George, November 4, 1861, mustered out with company July 12, 1865. Veteran.

Foust Edward, September 24, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Fix James, October 29, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Fitzgerald Walter, March 3, 1865, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Frederick John, December 1, 1861, deserted April 5, 1864.

Galligan John 24, Noqember 4, 1861, mustered out with company July 12, 1865. Veteran.

Grass Charles, September 23, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Gilligan John 1st, November 4, 1861, mustered out November 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Gemian Thomas, November 4, 1864, discharged on surgeon's certificate April, 1863.

Gilligan Peter, January 1, 1862, mustered out January 22, 1865, expiration of term.

Haines Leonard, October 12, 1863, drafted, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Hepler William, March 18, 1865, mustered out with company July 12, 1865.

Hawk Charles, September 24, 1863, sick, absent, at muster out.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 6, 1878.

Democratic State Committee.

HEADQ'RS DEMOCRATIC STATE COM.)
HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 3, 1878.)

On and after September 11, the Headquarters of the Democratic State Committee will be at No. 1101 *Girard Street, Philadelphia*, where all communications should be addressed.

The Democratic press will please publish this notice.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

A CHALLENGE.

We reassert that the charge made by the *Republican* two weeks ago that Dill's friends are offering railroad passes to secure votes for him, is false, and challenge the editors to give the names of any parties who have offered passes, or to whom they have been offered, for that purpose. We did not call them "liars." We accused them of publishing a falsehood furnished by somebody else. If they cannot prove their assertion now, that word will about convey the meaning in English. Bluff is too thin, gentlemen! Come down with your names.

DENNIS KEARNEY.

This individual, known as the "California Agitator" has come east, and is travelling about from city to city speaking a piece that was written for him, to the workingmen, nominally to incite them to strong efforts to gain control of the nation at the polls this fall, but really for the purpose of inciting them to deeds of violence. He is a communist, a blasphemer, and a disgrace to the workingmen of whom he professes to be one. While pretending to be a disinterested laborer for the working classes, he never forgets to pass his hat around for the benefit of Dennis Kearney. His recent speech at Philadelphia was a fair specimen of his oratory, and was but a repetition of his efforts at other places He is like nearly all the leaders of the National party, working for his own benefit under the guise of a benefactor of the laboring man. Wise men will not be deceived by his professions and inflammatory speeches.

Henry Arnitt Brown, the prominent young Philadelphia lawyer and orator, died at his residence in that city on the 21st ult., after an illness of two months. He was a graduate of Yale College, and for some years past prominently identified with politics, state and national. It will be remembered that he made a speech at the Opera House in this town at a Republican meeting two years ago, which was admired for its fairness by all who heard it. His last appearance in public was on the occasion of the Valley Forge Centennial where he delivered the oration. On that day he took a cold which developed into typhoid fever, which was the cause of his death. The meeting of the Philadelphia Bar to pass resolutions in his memory was one of the largest ever held.

Yellow fever in an epidemic form is said never to have reached an elevation of five hundred feet above the sea level, nor has it often is late years appeared in any Northern cities as an epidemic. New York was first attacked so far as is known in 1668, and for considerable more than a century there occasional epidemics, but there has been none of any importance since 1822. Philadelphia was first visited by the epidemic in 1695. There were several thousand deaths from the disease in 1793 and in 1797-8-9 and in 1805, but since that time greater attention has been paid to quarantine and to other sanitary precautions with corresponding immunity from yellow fever epidemics. New Orleans seems to have at least one great epidemic every ten years, and the mortality this year is likely to exceed that of any year since 1867, when there were over three thousand victims. The experience of past years to show that there is not the slightest, danger of yellow fever becoming epidemic in a northern port, if proper precautions are taken by the Health authorities against its introduction and spread, and it is quite probable that New Orleans, and the towns in the Mississippi valley could rid themselves of the scourge by paying more attention to drainage, street cleaning, and the care of imported cases of sickness.

The condition of the insolvent laws of the various States will now be a subject of study among merchants and others having extended credit transactions. In Pennsylvania the insolvent who applies for the benefit of the law must file a petition in the Court of Common Pleas setting forth the value and nature of his estate of all kinds and wherever situated; the debts due by him, the name of his creditors, and the amount due to each; the nature and character of the various debts and the causes of his insolvency. The Court then fixes a time for the hearing of the case and the creditors are notified. Having heard the petition, and being satisfied that there is a *bona fide* effort on his part to give everything he has for the benefit of his creditors, the Court obliges the insolvent to take oath that he will transfer to the trustees it may appoint all his property for the use of his creditors. The Court appoints an assignee or trustees who are nominated by the creditors of the estate to two-thirds its value. The trustees then proceed to collect all the insolvent's estate, to recover moneys, etc., due him, and then file an account, which is subsequently placed in the hands of an auditor, who makes distribution of the money *pro rata* to the creditors. After the estate is distributed and the insolvent starts again in business the creditors may proceed against him to recover the balance of their claims. This is the general procedure. The Sheriff may force a man into taking the benefit of the insolvency act only in one line of cases. Where he has been assessed with damages in a breach of promise case, or for having, as a public officer, misappropriated public moneys, the Sheriff serves upon him a writ to show sufficient personal property to satisfy the debt, and he fails to do so. Then by virtue of a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, he seizes upon his body and lodges him in the county prison, where he is held until he petitions the Court to be adjudged insolvent, when proceedings are taken in his case as in that of any other insolvent. The United States law discharged a bankrupt completely of his liabilities, while the State law discharges him of debts only to the amount of his assets.—*Record.*

Things to be Remembered.

The election, November 5.

Voters must pay a state or county tax by Saturday, October 5.

Foreigners must be naturalized by October 5.

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF STATE EXPENDITURES BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

During the time the republican party has been in power in this state the expenditures of the state government for the ordinary objects of government have been increased from $379,094 to the enormous sum of $1,332,383. These figures are compiled from the appropriation bills of those dates and other official sources. We take the central year of the last democratic administration (Gov. Packer) and compare it with the last of republican rule (Gov. Hartranft), which give the following results, to wit:

	1853.	1878.
Salary of governor	$4,000	$10,000
Secretary commonwealth	1,700	4,500
Deputy secretary commonwealth	1,500	2,500
Auditor general	1,700	3,000
Surveyor general (secretary internal affairs)	1,600	3,500
Attorney general	3,000	4,000
Deputy attorney general	800	1,800
Adjutant general	600	2,500
Superintendent of common schools	1,500	2,500
State librarian	800	1,800
State librarian assistant	100	900
State treasurer	1,700	5,000
Clerk and messenger hire in state and executive departments	5,400	20,000
Contingent expenses for same	2,975	5,000
Private secretary to Gov.	600	3,000
Clerk and messenger hire auditor general's office	8,600	14,400
Contingent expenses for same	1,000	3,000
Clerk and messenger hire surveyor general's office, now secretary internal affairs	8,700	23,400
Contingent expenses for same	830	2,500
Clerk hire attorney general's office	.....	1,400
Clerk hire adjutant general's office	.....	11,400
Clerk and messenger hire school department	3,900	8,700
Contingent expenses for same	2,260	5,500
Clerk and messenger hire state treasurer's office	6,450	8,450
Miscellaneous expenses state library	2,010	4,200
Pay of legislature, clerks, mileage, stationery, etc.	150,000	541,700
Distributing laws and journals	700	615
Public printing and binding	30,000	80,000
Harrisburg for water	600	600
Gas for public buildings	2,000	7,525
Salaries of supreme court judges	$18,700	
Salaries of Philadelphia judges	16,800	
Salaries of Allegheny judges	10,200	
Law judges of other counties	55,000	
Associate judges	25,000	
	125,700	480,000
Salary superintendent public printing	800	1,600
Contingent expenses of same	.....	600
Legislative Record ($7 per page for 1858 and $10 40 for 1878)	3,976	38,584
Legislative Record wrapper (at $9 per each member		2,259
Improvement public grounds, expenses, etc.	1,831	12,000
Harrisburg fire companies ($100 each)	600	800
Superintendent public buildings and grounds	912	1,400
Five watchmen public grounds	.....	4,500
Indexing journals, senate and house	250	500
Commissioner bureau of statistics	.....	2,500
Lieutenant governor	.....	3,500
Janitor for same	.....	250
Contingent expenses board of pardons (formerly paid by secretary of commonwealth		500
Total	$379,094	$1,332,383

[We omit appropriations for common schools, etc., pensions, interest and payment upon public debt, guarantees of interest to railroads, canal and navigation companies, penitentiaries, houses of refuge, hospitals, asylums, etc., pay of Mexican soldiers and other items that are controlled by temporary circumstances in amount and were unavoidable, and also sundry trifling and temporary appropriations for incidental expenses. Otherwise the foregoing tables include all the objects of appropriation necessary to the proper conduct of the government.]

In 1860 the population of this state, as per United States census, was 2,906,215, and the state expenditures under democratic control were $379,094—or about thirteen cents for each individual. In 1870 the population as per census was 3,521,951. Allowing the same rate of annual increase as from 1860 to 1870 the population would be about 4,014,538 in 1878. The state expenditures under republican control were for that year $1,332,383—or about thirty-three cents for each individual. Who dare defend this amazing robbery of the people?

But an increase of population is not a just basis for an increase of governmental expenditure, for the same official machinery that will govern three millions of people will equally well govern five millions, with only slight additions to the number of local officers, a few additional clerks, some increase of courts, etc. No more governors or departments of government existed in 1878 than in 1859, but 118 members were added to the legislature by the constitution of 1873 and for that no particular party is responsible. The increase of cost, however, by that addition should have been only trifling.

Stripped of all necessary explanation then we have the fact staring the people, the taxpayers, broadly in the face that it costs more than three times and a half as much to conduct the state government under republican as it does under democratic rule! In other words, as the state government need not cost much over $379,094, as heretofore demonstrated by democratic administration, the present republican administration literally *robs the people of the immense sum of nearly one million of dollars annually!*

The figures we give are from the official record and they can not be dodged or explained away. There they stand beyond the power of contradiction, or excuse, or extenuating circumstance. They clearly show the annual robbery that is perpetrated upon the people. Do the people so well like to pay taxes that they will continue the republicans in power? Do they like to be robbed by the million?

Or will they prefer honest rule and economical expenditure?

If the people want to continue the extravagant Cameron-republican rule they will effect their object by voting for Hoyt and thus keep the same cormorants in power that have been gnawing their vitals, wasting their substance and oppressing and grinding them to the earth for years.

But if the people want honest and frugal state government, which shall not take from them their substance and shall leave them to the comfortable enjoyment of all their rights and all that belongs to them, they must vote for Andrew H. Dill, the democratic state ticket and democratic members of the legislature.

The democratic party, if successful at the next election, will be under bonds to administer the government in the most frugal manner that efficiency will permit. If it does not do this it will be promptly hurled from official place, for it is upon this pledge that it will come into power. It therefore will not dare to fail in this matter of thorough reduction in expenditures.

But if the republican party shall again be successful it will be a license to steal, an endorsement and approval of extravagant expenditure, a positive injunction to go on and spend all that is left! That is the issue—the people will decide.

Let us recapitulate, that the understanding may not be clouded:

Total amount of discretionary expenditures under democratic administration for one year..... $379,094
Total amount of expenditure for same purposes for one year under republican rule..... $1,332,383

The people can put a stop to this extortion, profligacy and theft only by voting against the men who perpetrate it.

The Law of Debtor and Creditor.

The following article from the Philadelphia *Times* contains so much useful information that we insert it in full:

The expiration of the national bankrupt law on Saturday, naturally recalls business men to the Pennsylvania laws in force between debtor and creditor. Since the passage of the bankrupt act it has almost entirely superceded the operations of the State laws in the more important business circles, although a considerable class of debtors who honestly desired to save their property from sacrifice in order to pay their creditors in full, employed the old State assignment law during the continuance of the bankrupt act.

There is now no law in force in this State by which a debtor can be absolutely discharged from the payment of debts. Whether the property of a debtor shall be disposed of by the Sheriff or by an assignee, the creditors can at any time—unless barred by the statute of limitation—pursue a debtor for any deficit after all his property shall have been distributed. In mercantile circles it has been common for a debtor to be discharged by a full exhibit and surrender of assets, but no number of creditors can bind any dissenting creditor in such proceeding. It is simply a voluntary contract of discharge between debtor and creditor, and each creditor acts for himself.

The only recent statute Pennsylvania has to restrain the creditor in the sacrifice of the property of the debtor, is the act of March 23, 1877, and its operations are expressly limited to eighteen months, making it expire by limitation on the 23d of the present month. It provides that when demanded by the defendant in a Sheriff's execution, the Sheriff shall summon a jury of six men to appraise the property under execution, and if it shall not command two thirds or more of the amount at which it was appraised, the sale must be postponed. At any subsequent term of the court, however, the same property may be again advertised and offered by the Sheriff, and then it may be sold to the highest bidder, without regard to the appraised value. This act, as before stated, will cease to be operative on the 23d inst.

When judgment is pressed for payment, the debtor is entitled to a stay of execution under certain prescribed regulations. It it can be shown to the proper court of the county, or a Judge thereof, that the property is worth the amount of the judgment clear of all other incumbrances, stay of execution may be entered by the court for six months if the debt does not exceed $200; for nine months if over $200 and not exceeding $500, and for twelve months if over $500. If the property of the debtor is not worth the debt clear of all other liens, the creditor can have a like stay of execution entered by the court on giving absolute security for the debt. At the expiration of the period for which execution has been stayed, execution can issue against the principal, and the surety cannot claim any extension after judgment.

The old extension law in regard to real estate is yet in force in Pennsylvania, although the decline of values and of rentals will make it of little benefit to debtors. When real estate is levied upon, unless inquisition is waived by the debtor, as is often done to save costs, the Sheriff calls a jury of twelve men to decide whether the rentals of the property, clear of all probable claims for taxes, repairs, etc., will pay the judgment debts against it in seven years. If the inquest shall decide that the rentals will thus pay the debt, the property is extended, and the fixed rentals necessary to liquidate the debt must be paid semi-annually. In default of payment for thirty days, the extension ends, and the property is liable to sale by the Sheriff.

The assignment law of Pennsylvania is simply a surrender of the property of the debtor, into the hands of a third party to be converted and distributed among creditors—according to priority of liens to lien creditors and pro rata to unsecured creditors, but it does not operate in any degree as a discharge of the debtor. Lien creditors are not necessarily subject to the control of an assignee, although the courts have, under peculiar circumstances, exercised their broad equity powers to the extent of directing the assignee to sell property under execution when it has been shown that it would prevent unreasonable sacrifice. The lien of the execution upon the fund, however, could not be affected. Judgment creditors often formally assent to the possession and conversion of the debtor's property by the assignee, which gives time for making sales and also allows time payments. In this way the property of the debtor can often be made to pay a much larger percentage of the debts than if sold at Sheriff's sale for cash. The assignee is allowed one year for the conversion of the property, after which he can be cited into court by any creditor and required to file his account and make distribution unless he can show good cause for the delay. When the property is sold and converted, the assignee files his account in court, showing assets and expenses, and the court directs the distribution to the lien creditors in their order and the balance to the other creditors pro rata. The assignee is required to give ample security, and he may be cited into court at any time to perfect his bail, or be restrained or otherwise directed in the manner of discharging his duties.

The exemption law in this State gives $300, in property or money, exclusive of wearing apparel, school books, etc., to each family. It must be formally claimed by the husband or wife, however, before the property is sold, and it may be waived by the husband as against all the family by what is known as a waiver note or other obligation. If the judgment is based on such a waiver obligation, the creditor can take all the property.

The property of married women is not liable for the debts of the husband; but the law is severe in its scrutiny of the integrity of the woman's title. The onus of proof is upon a married woman claimant to show that the property was received by her, independent of her husband, and that she has had continued possession of it as against her husband, or that it was a distinct gift to her from the husband, with the absolute change of custody and control, when creditors had no claims against him. Any debt existing before or at the time of the gift would take the property from the wife, whatever measure of good faith may have dictated the transaction.

There are specific remedies against dishonest debtors. The creditor may proceed by bill of discovery, alleging the fraudulent concealment of assets, and require circumstantial answer under oath; and parties to suits may be called as witnesses by the adverse parties and required to undergo examination, without the usual estoppel of the right of the party calling a witness to contradict his or her testimony. The act of 1842, abolishing imprisonment for civil contract debt, is now revived in full force by the repeal of the bankrupt law. The national statute excepted fraudulently contracted debts and debts by embezzlement from the obligations to be discharged by a discharge in bankruptcy, and such claims can be recovered in the State courts, notwithstanding the general discharge of the bankrupt and the payment of a pro rata on them out of the bankrupt's estate. Debtors may be imprisoned for a variety of debts, which may be classed generally as wrongfully or fraudulently contracted. In such cases the debtor can be discharged from prison, after a specified period, by the insolvent laws of the State, although a discharge in insolvency does not discharge the debt.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1878.

The coming and going of Dennis Kearney did not affect the laboring men, the politicians or any other class of Washington people. Certainly his speaking did not. The man lacks sense. What ideas he has are not based upon close observation or upon reflection, and he knows absolutely nothing of reasonable methods for improving the condition of those whose champion he proclaims himself. The enemies of Genl. Butler are to be congratulated upon the fact that Kearney goes hence to Massachusetts in his interest.

No member of the Cabinet accompanied Mr. Hayes from here on his trip to Minnesota. One or more will join him on the way. The others, except Secretary Schurz, are enjoying themselves in other directions. This city is as empty of high officials as in the days of General Grant. It will be remembered that as a part of the civil service reform, Mr. Hayes promised a change from the acts of his predecessor in that respect. It will be remembered, hereafter, that this, like all other promises was broken.

Definite charges are now made that the Republican Committee pays double price for its printing. The printing is done at the *National Republican* office, and either there is a "job" in it for some member of the Committee or else the fancy prices are paid as an indirect means of keeping the *Republican* alive. In either case the money is a dead loss to the party and a fraud upon those who have been bull-dozed into making contributions. Eugene Hale, of Me., is Chairman of the Committee, but has his hands full in his own District and has not given personal attention to the operations of the Committee. As he is an Administration Republican it is doubtful if he would permit the squandering of the money to keep alive an anti-Hayes paper. The Democratic Committee, under direction of Representative Blackburn, is doing efficient work. Its printing is done at the office of the Daily *Post* and at fair rates.

It is hard to tell what effect Secretary Evarts will have, if he speaks in New York during the campaign, as is now said. Indeed the complications of Republican politics in New York, are past understanding, and it is perhaps as likely that Mr. Evarts would benefit the Democrats as the Republicans by anything he may say.

One cannot help feeling pride in the great success of those of our citizens who sent products of their skill and enterprise to the Paris Exposition. The sum voted by Congress to secure a representation from this country was ridiculously small, and was not available soon enough by a year at least yet great results were brought about. Our manufactures are rapidly finding markets all over the world, and the international exhibitions at London, Vienna, Paris and Philadelphia have no doubt aided greatly in making them known to the world. Among the prizes at the Paris Exposition was one to a Western reaper. The same machine, if I mistake not, was similarly honored at the first international exhibition of modern times, and secured from that fact a considerable sale in foreign countries. No money, it seems to me, could be more judiciously expended by the United States than the few thousands required to make our exhibits at such times complete.

SEMINOLE.

A Pacific Coast Picture of Kearney.

We wonder when the people of the United States will learn to appreciate Dennis Kearney at his real worth. He appears the champion of the workingmen, and from the funds furnished by the hard hands of toilers makes a continental trip in a palace car, carrying with him no evidence of being a toiler save the dirt that has clung to him since the old days when he drove a dray. He commenced last winter to harrangue the idle men of San Francisco, and the result of his work has been to them only increasing distress through a reduction of wages. So far he has furnished no evidence of possessing a brave soul or a sympathizing heart. He is grossly ignorant, and so arrant a fraud that he will stand up and deliver a speech as his own. If he has ever performed a noble and disinterested act in his life the records fail to reveal it. If anything can be judged of the nature of a man through his words and acts, Kearney has as selfish a nature as ever levied an assessment upon the prejudices and base passions of the lawless elements of a community. He stands forth a self-convicted incendiary, as one who defies and despises law and as an alien incapable of appreciating or even comprehending the blessings which in this land, when he came here a stranger, were heaped upon him. There seems to be a disposition on this coast to grovel at the feet of ignorance; a veneration approaching worship for a dirty shirt; a fascination which cannot be resisted for a demagogue who out of the mire will beslobber a crowd with a story of the fancied wrongs which the multitudes suffer. And such as this is the blatherskite Dennis Kearney.

We note the following contents of the London Quarterly Review for July, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York.

1. "Martin Joseph Routh."
2. "The Englishwoman at School."
3. "The Duke of Wellington and the Aristocracy."
4. "Lambeth Palace."
5. "Madame du Deffaud."
6. "The Block in the House of Commons."
7. "Catharine of Russia."
8. "The Crown and the Army."
9. "The People of Turkey."

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

PARIS LETTER.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL ANNEX. STEAM PLOWING IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA, AND IN HUNGARY. THE FRENCH AND THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS, ETC., ETC.

PARIS, August 20th 1878.

There is no reason why our own success or excellence, in the manufacture of agricultural machinery should blind us to the splendid achievements of other countries in this department; and after a few hours study of the English annex one cannot help being impressed by the great progress being made by the mother country in the invention and perfection of ponderous agricultural machines. The application of steam to agriculture is of comparatively recent introduction, and, indeed, may be said to date from scarcely 30 years ago; but the idea is old, and many clear sighted men seem to have long forseen its final adoption. The reasons of the tardy application of steam to a branch of industry in which it has proved so effective, and, in fact the relatively recent leap, so to speak, which all agricultural machinery made, about the time steam plowing came into fashion, is probably to be sought not so much in the character of the machinery itself as in a change of the social condition of the countries in which a demand for high class machinery has arisen. When labor is cheap and the cultivation of the soil is what writers call 'intensive' rather than 'extensive' the outlay of capital for new inventions is out of the question owing to the low price of grain. But in the last few years there have been, so to speak, great revolutions in the labor of certain parts of Europe. In Southern Russia for instance the demand for agricultural machinery has arisen chiefly from the emancipation of the Serfs, a revolution which has resulted in a state of things similar, it seems to that of Ireland. The peasant is satisfied to live on the little property that has fallen to his share and has left the great proprietors in the difficult position of having much land and a great demand for its products, but no laborers. In Hungary there is also a demand for steam driven plows. In France and parts of Germany the soil is so divided into minute farms that want of capital prevents the purchase of extensive implements by individual holders. England notwithstanding her advanced system of working the land is not an agricultural country, and is becoming every year less of a grain growing one; but her implements have done much to revolutionize the methods in other countries, and in this Exhibition they take in some respects the first position. It seems as if England, having satisfied her own wants, has turned her inventive faculty chiefly to those of the foreigner. Nearly every exhibitor in the British Agricultural annex has this or that apparatus adapted to the special requirements of one country or another, and a visit to this annex, with the aid at different stands of the representatives of the firms exhibiting, is, I need scarcely add, very interesting. Some of these gentlemen have spent years in the countries for which their several machines are made and their explanations are in many cases, a fresh page in the history of husbandry. This is indeed a feature of the department in question, and, added to the uniform courtesy with which every inquiry is at once replied to by all from the chief to the porter, much contrasts with the state of things in the French branch, where it is rare to find the person in charge of the machine, and who, when he is found, is in a fitter state to receive information than to impart it. The French have a large collection of portable engines, thrashing machines and other implements; but I remarked nothing new in their construction. I remarked also that English portable engines, even with the duty and transportation paid, can compete with those exhibited by France, while I need not add that in point of workmanship the French engines cannot put forward a claim to perfection. Everything in the French branch is painted ready for use while the English exhibitors have purposely left their steel work free for examination.

A much more interesting display than the French, though much smaller, is that of the United States. Here are shown mowers, reapers, and sheaf-binding reapers, for which several American firms are well known on both sides of the Atlantic. What strikes one chiefly is the lightness and handiness of everything they, and I must add, the Canadian manufacturers show, and also the cheapness of their machines. No doubt but that American ingenuity has had an effect to awaken English manufacturers, and many a pretty little contrivance and sometimes a big one, proves that the English have something besides a market for their productions. Americans have done everything in their power to make an impression upon the visitor to their agricultural section; valuable metal and carving have not been spared to give brilliance to the machines on their stands, and I heard the ironical remark that glass cases should have been put over them. The American display is, however, very attractive for other reasons than this, and having with characteristic ingenuity set all their knives and rakes of their reapers in motion, they have avoided the solemn silence of the English and French Agricultural Annexes. And this is really not unimportant, for many are attracted to the American shed by the mere novelty of motion in agricultural machinery.

C. A. S.

Monthly Weather Review for August.

The following is the Meteorological Summary at Catawissa for the month of August 1878, compiled from observations by W. G. Yetter.

Barometric Pressure—Highest reading on the 16th, 30.20 inches; lowest reading on the 9th and 25th, 29.68 inches; monthly mean 29.94 inches; monthly range 0.52 of an inch.

Temperature of the Air—Highest reading on the 7th 89 degrees; lowest reading on the 26th 50 degrees; monthly mean 71¼ degrees; monthly range 39 degrees; greatest daily range on the 27th 25½ degrees; least daily range on the 10th 4 degrees.

Moisture—Mean relative humidity 77 per cent; number of days on which rain fell 11; amount of rain fall 2.41 inches.

Wind—The prevailing wind was from the south-west and the highest hourly velocity during the month was 36 miles from the north preceding a thunder storm on the 6th inst.

Thunder storms occurred on the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, 15th, 16th and 17th.

Congressman Clymer carried every ward in Reading for renomination, and Mr. Wanner did not obtain a delegate in the whole county. He has since declined to be a candidate.

Be Ye Like Foolish.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, and she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. Be ye like foolish." H. W., Detroit, Mich.

Items.

Governor Hartranft has gone to the White Mountains.

Rarus and Hayes will both visit Minneapolis next week. Rarus' record is 1.13½; Hayes' 8 to 7.

Vermont elect a state ticket, three members of Congress and a legislature last Tuesday.

The coinage at the Mint for August was: Gold, $1,529,400; silver, $1,054,000. Total $2,583,400.

Since last May nearly two thousand head of cattle and sheep have been shipped from Baltimore to Liverpool.

P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, anpounces himself as a candidate for the Congressional nomination in Centre county.

The divorced wife of a Danbury man is the hired nurse of his second wife's baby.

A daughter of Brigham Young has became an actress, under the name of Cecile Grey.

Lord Beaconsfield wasn't very well while he was in Berlin, and his bill for medical attendance amounted to $3,500. This, with his enormous board bill enters into the public accounts.

The rivalries among some of the Western cities are taking a practical and most commendable shape They are now trying to outdo one another raising money for the yellow fever sufferers.

Mr. Gladstone predicts that the census of 1880 will show the American republic to be the wealthiest of nations. Yet, according to the Greenback Labor agitators, all but a favored few are starving.

During the past mouth the Treasury Department paid out upwards of $1,000,000 in standard silver dollars. Much of this amount has been circulated through the agency of the national banks named as depositories to whom it is sent free of cost of transportation.

Three tramps imposed upon a respectable Dallas (Texas) widow named Orten, one of them courting her 17-year-old daughter, who agreed to marry him, another forging the marriage certificate, while the the third, pretending to be a minister, went through a bogus ceremony. After partaking of a wedding breakfast in the morning, prepared by the mother, the trio left for parts unknown.

The New York papers have been trying to nominate a Mayor. They have concentrated on Mr. Bonner, proprietor of the New York *Ledger*. They all agree that he is the proper person to give New York a good and honest government.

Congressman Acklen, of Louisiana, says: "These generous gifts of the Northern people to us in the hour of our sore distress will do more to heal sectional prejudices than all the speeches and Blue-and-Gray meetings ever devised. Southerners never forget such things, and these timely benefits we shall hold as a loan of honor."

Among the curiosities at the Paris Exhibition are two United States ambulances built in Boston in 1861, used during the entire war of the rebellion, sent to Paris in 1867, and used in 1870 and 1871 during the Franco-Prussian war and the fight with the Commune. They have likewise served as models for ambulances in the French service.

At Bombay a lady and gentleman who were taking a stroll sauntered into a church, and finding the marriage register on a table, the gentleman for fun wrote in it the names of four people (two couples), well known in their circle of friends. The names may not be erased, because any one tampering with the signatures in the registry is liable to seven years penal servitude. The offender has absconded, the gentlemen are in pursuit, and the ladies in dismay. The Governor has been appealed to, but no decision has been arrived at as to what can be done.

The fine harbors on the Pacific coast, and the great quantity of ship-building timber, are attracting the attention of ship-builders. One of the largest ship-building firms in Maine has made a proposal to the Oregon government to transfer its yards to the banks of the Willamette or Columbia river, provided the State will grant it an immunity from taxes for fifteen or twenty years. At Portland, in Oregon, ships can be built at least 25 to 30 per cent, cheaper than elsewhere in the United States or Europe, and, in addition, the vessel, as soon as ready for sailing, can be loaded with a profitable grain cargo for Europe.

A young Frenchman died in Lyons two weeks ago from the effects of lighting a match. He scratched it with his thumbnail and a piece of the incandescent phosphorus penetrated under the thumbnail and made a slight burn, to which he paid no attention. But, after an hour, the pain became very great, the thumb swelled, then the hand, and next the forearm. He was obliged to alight at the first station and send for a medical man, who declared that instant amputation of the arm was necessary. The patient insisted on postponing the operation for a few hours until the arrival of his father, for whom he had telegraphed. But before the latter could reach the spot it was too late; the poisonous matter had passed into the arm and shoulder, and an operation was impossible. He died twenty-seven hours after the burn, in horrible suffering.

Jeremiah Yocum, a Cape Cod Yankee, turns up a mandarin, who comes back to his native country as an attachee in the recently arrived Chinese Embassy. The story goes, that his father, the captain of a whaler, rescued a disabled junk in 1841, containing five Chinese mandarins of high rank, and towed it into port. The captain was loaded with presents at the time, and when he returned with his orphaned son on the next voyage, the boy was sent to the royal preparatory school at Canton. At seventeen he entered the imperial college and spent eight years mastering the Chinese language, after which he taught and translated Chinese geography into English. Last year he was made a mandarin and attached to the Chinese mission to the United States.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaint*. Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—W. Andrew, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have cut hundreds of dollars in Doctor's Bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. Best. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. S. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 3, '78-1y* 9 0 w1

Awful Disaster at Sea.

LONDON, September 3.—The excursion steamer Princess Alice, returning from Gravesend to London, this evening, with about 800 passengers on board, was run down off Barking about eight o'clock by a screw streamer. It is reported that between 400 and 500 persons were drowned.

LONDON, September 3—midnight.—The Princess Alice was struck amidships and sunk almost immediately. The number of persons drowned is variously estimated at from 500 to 600. The higher estimate is the latest and is given by the London Steamboat Company, the owners of the Princess Alice. The company's wharf is besieged by crowds of people anxious to hear of relatives and friends who were passengers on the ill fated boat.

Bolters.

When a man asks for a nomination and is not successful, and then bolts and opposes the ticket, he only proves that he is not worthy the support of his party. If he had been successful he would have expected and demanded the support of all others. Why should he not give what he expects others to give him? A man whose loyalty to Democratic principles ends when he can not turn it to immediate office and cash is not worthy of support. Let every Democrat in the county this fall keep a little memorandum, and let him write thereon the name of every man who bolts or opposes the ticket, and keep it for future reference. The list will be small, but it will come handy in the future. We are now in a great struggle to throw off the blighting Upas of bankruptcy and to overthrow the men who for eighteen years have ruled and ruined the country, and he who is not for us is against us, and should be remembered when he asks for preferment in the future.—*Democrat.*

The Lackawanna Courts.

An immense crowd assembled at Scranton last Monday from all parts of Lackawanna to witness the inauguration of the new county courts. In addition to the large attendance of the local bar, including some sixty attorneys, delegations of lawyers were present from Northumberland, Luzerne, Pike and Susquehanna counties. Anxiety was felt lest the Luzerne Judges should appear upon the scene under a Supreme Court mandamus to set the machinery in motion and give a double-headed judiciary, but such fears proved groundless and everything passed along very pleasantly. At ten o'clock ex-Judge Ward, of the old Mayor's Court, appeared on the platform accompanied by the venerable Judge Bentley, who was greeted with great enthusiasm.

After a graceful introduction by Judge Ward, Judge Bentley said he deeply appreciated the honor and responsibility of being called to open the first courts of Lackawanna. He desired, however, to do equal justice and to exact equity to all parties coming before him. His commission was then read, as were also those of the new county officers, who took the customary oath and entered upon their duties at once. The members of the bar were then sworn in and the remainder of the day was occupied by the appointment of minor officers, the adoption of rules and othe preliminray business. The regular term of court will begin in October.

A Clever Swindle.

A new and successful mode of swindling has just been developed in Clarion county, this State. A notion peddler named Goodman dreamed that he had found a hidden treasure, and prevailed on a farmer named Logue, living in Perry township, to accompany him to the spot. The peddler pointed out a large oak as the one he saw in his vision. It was apparently sound at the butt, but about twenty feet up a limb had been broken off. Mr. Logue did not feel like humoring what he supposed to be a superstitious whim but Goodman had such confidence in his vision that he offered Mr. Logue one-half the spoils if he would help him cut down the tree. He did so. When the tree fell there was a rattle of coins near where the limb had been broken off, and a small hollow was found. Ensconced therein were loads of silver. Both seemed to be wild with delight, and on counting up found the pile amounted to $5,000 The peddler expressed his unwillingness to carry around so much silver in his pocket, and inquired where he would be likely to get greenbacks for his share. Mr. Logue having considerable money in the house, immediately gave Goodman $2500 in paper money and took charge of the entire bulk of silver. The peddler went off and has not since been heard from. On endeavoring to pass some of this silver it was found to be a counterfeit of the poorest kind. Mr. Logue is $2500 out and the story ends. It was a clever job of a gang of counterfeiters which probably infests that county.

HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public for 30 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pains in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Premature Decay, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urine-Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESS, for the same disease, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you.

Send for pamphlet to

WM. E. CLARKE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HUNT'S REMEDY

aug. 9, '78-3t Bates

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get genuine. Depot and office 229 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

NERVOUS DEBILITY! NERVOUS DEBILITY!

Debility, a depressed irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles or six bottles for $5.

All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

NEVER FAILING WORM SYRUP.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin,

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6,28 A. M.	7,36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11,45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

CAMPAIGN COLUMBIAN.

We will send the COLUMBIAN to campaign subscribers to November 15th for 40 cents. Now is the time to get up clubs.

The Benton camp meeting is in session.

The Normal School opened with fair prospects.

The fair will open on the 9th of October and continue four days.

Hiram Whitmoyer of Centre was foreman of the Grand Jury.

There was a pretty large attendance at court on Monday and Tuesday.

The friends of Harman A. Kramer are circulating a petition for his pardon.

The Band discoursed some excellent music on the streets last Saturday night.

Two kettles of hard soap were stolen from an outhouse at the Central Hotel last Saturday night.

G. H. Rowland and A. E. Lewis are the contestants in Pike county for the Congressional nomination.

Miss Agnes Buckingham has gone to Mount Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts, to attend school for a year.

Miss Eva Rupert opened her school in the basement of St. John's Episcopal church, Catawissa last Monday morning.

The recommendation for the commutation of the sentence of Jack Kehoe has been finally refused by the Board of Pardons.

On Monday last the Standing Committee met and after the transaction of some other business elected George A. Clark, Secretary.

A. F. Yost has severed his connection with the *Press* of Pittston to engage in the publication of a paper at Plymouth, with Frank Snyder.

Always keep on hand, as delay increases suffering. If you have a cough or cold use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will cure you. Price 25 cents.

The weather for the past week has been very warm. On Tuesday night a refreshing shower fell which the parched earth drank in with a will.

Do not forget that you can save fifty cents a year by paying subscription in advance. The old rates will be strictly adhered to when not paid in advance.

The Junior Editor has moved into the residence on Market street next door above William Neal's. The house has been entirely remodeled and rebuilt.

The best reform in domestic life is without doubt the introduction of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Where it is known no more laudanum is given to the Babies.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

LOST.—A bunch of keys belonging to this office, among which is one to a lock box in the Post Office. The finder will please return them. aug. 30-2w.

After October 1st 1878 all subscribers who owe from October 1st 1875 will be struck off the list, and the accounts collected by law at the rate of $2.50 a year. tf.

A. A. Chase, editor of the Scranton *Daily Times*, was ridden in effigy on a rail through the streets of Scranton, and fired from the mouth of a cannon in the public square for opposing the new county scheme.

What is the use of fish laws when a grand jury will not see that they are enforced. There were several clear cases presented, but the bills were ignored. Grand juries seem to labor under the impression that it is their duty to try cases, not to send them in court for trial.

The colored camp-meeting at Rupert was largely attended on last Sunday, although the crowd would have been doubled if trains had been run. The utmost order prevailed on the grounds. The meetings still continue. Lack of space prevents a fuller notice this week.

The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* has changed proprietors, Hon. Jacob Tome of Maryland, and Col. J. Salade of Williamsport having purchased it. The editorial and business management remain the same. It is a good paper, barring its politics, and we wish the new firm success.

Spite of all the complaints about hard times, it is said that the sea shore and other summer resorts have been more largely patronized during the past summer than ever before. Thousands of people went across the sea to attend the Paris Exposition. Evidently somebody has funds.

We notice with pleasure the renomination of Dr. R. S. Simington of Danville for Associate Judge of Montour county. Dr. S. has been on the Bench for the past five years, and his uprightness, and sound judgment have satisfied the people that he was the right man in the right place, and they wisely concluded to keep him there. He will undoubtedly be reelected, by a large majority, being popular with all classes.

The Legislative Commission appointed to select a site, prepare plans &c., for a new penitentiary for the Middle District, organized in Philadelphia on the 30th ult. The next meeting will be held at Harrisburg on the 23d of September. We have already suggested Bloomsburg as a desirable location. Efforts should be made to call the attention of the commission to our advantages.

BUSINESS BEERS.—This notorious scamp was arrested at the Rupert camp meeting on last Sunday on the charge of having committed a rape on ——— Musselman. The act is said to have been witnessed by a large number of boys. He was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. On Wednesday last the Sheriff brought him to the Court House, but while in the Commissioners' office on the pretence of getting bail, he managed to escape,—walked quietly through the crowd in the court yard to the Exchange Hotel—took and paid for a drink then leisurely made his exit through the rear of the hotel. In about five minutes his absence was discovered. The hue and cry was raised, and after considerable search he was found hid in I. W. McKelvy's barn. He was promptly hand-cuffed in spite of his protest and lodged in a cell.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

September 2. The regular term of Court opened on Monday, with Hon. Wm. Elwell, President and Hon. I. K. Krickbaum and F. L. Shuman on the Bench.

M. E. Cox, E. B. Bidleman, Michael Walter, N. P. Sheep were appointed Tipstaves for first week and M. E. Cox, C. S. Housel and S. J. Case for second week.

Overseers of Pine township, against Overseers of Jordan township, Lycoming county. Appeal from order of justices, allowed and same ordered filed. Hearing at next sessions.

Harman Young allowed to become a citizen of the United States.

Sale ordered in assigned estate of David S. Hower,

Estate of Geo. Longenberger deceased. J. B. Robison continued, as auditor. Evidence to be closed by November 1st.

Commonwealth vs. William Walp. Surety of the peace. The case was heard by the Court, and defendant was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and enter bail in the sum of two hundred dollars to keep the peace for one year.

Commonwealth vs. John Martin and Fernandus Lake. Larceny of flour from D. F. Seybert. A true bill. Defendants released on bail, and cases continued to next term.

Commonwealth vs. Reese Dawson. Larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Chester Johnson. Assault and Battery. Not a true bill. William Gingles, prosecutor to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. N. Longenberger. Fornication and Bastardy. A true bill.

September 3. Commonwealth vs. Jacob Fisher. Charge. Desertion. Recognizance taken for appearance at next sessions.

Commonwealth vs. John Black. Adultery. Not a true bill. Samuel Bogart, prosecutor, to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Aul. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. William S. Frantz. Not a true bill. County to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. James Chamberlin. Illegal fishing. Not a true bill, county to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. P. Levan. Larceny. A true bill. Case called, defendant pleads guilty, and is remanded to jail.

Commonwealth vs. Reece Dawson. Case called, defendant pleads not guilty, jury called and returned a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William Fisher. Throwing obstructions on the railroad. A true bill.

Same vs. same. Injuring a building of a railroad. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. McDonald. Not a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. William Holdron. Fornication. A true bill. Case continued until next term.

Commonwealth vs William Fisher. Jury called on first indictment. After hearing the evidence, return a verdict of not guilty, county to pay the costs.

The Nationals o this Congressional district have dominated E. E. Orvis, of Bloomsburg, as their candidate for Congress. Since this District is so largely Democratic as to preclude all possibility of his election, he will have to be contented with the empty honor he has received at the hands of the new party. After settling in different parts of the country, and trying everything from a preacher to a demagogue to make a raise for himself, the Nationals have come just in time to receive him in their arms and save him from complete extinction. A played-out and disappointed aspirant for Democratic honors in the county where he now resides, with nothing to recommend him to the suffrages of the people, the Nationalst are certainly welcome to their new acquisition.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

PROMINENT CITIZENS OF CENTRALIA ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

The Shenandoah "Herald" of recent date says:

The development of what, under ordinary circumstances would be called a startling case of forgery, creates but a simple ripple of excitement in these days of bankruptcy, forgery and swindling. A seven thousand dollar forgery appears to have been recently discovered at Ashland, in connection with the late First National Bank of that place, and although the discovery is alleged to have been made ten days ago and the arrests made at the same time little has been said about it thus far. Mr. Torrey, late cashier of the bank, on the 16th of the present month, preferred charges of forgery against John and Robert Bryson. The facts in the case as alleged by outsiders, seem to be as follows:

Among the papers, composing some of the assets of the bank, was a two-months' note for $7,000, signed "Catharine Bryson." When presented for payment, which was long since due, Mrs. Bryson made an affidavit in which she said she did not sign or authorize any one to sign any such note, all which she expected to be able to prove &c. This affidavit is signed "Catharine, her X mark, Bryson." John and Robert Bryson were arrested and taken before 'Squire Garner, of Ashland, and bound over in the sum of $7,000 to appear at the September term of court. Colonel Joseph Freck, Mr. George McElhenne, and Mr. Black, of Centralia, became sureties for the accused, whom it is supposed will be tried at the next term of court. The affidavit upon which the arrests were made was signed by William Torrey, and stated that the subscriber expected to prove that the accused were guilty of forgery.

The Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College has reduced its prices to meet the times, yet new furniture is being put into the rooms. It is one of the largest schools in the Country. The general expression among the students is that the school seems to them a home, made sacred by the kindness of its administration, and the cordial sincerity of its amenities. Its social and home-life is pervaded by an atmosphere of refinement and religion which cannot fail of a most elevating and ennobling influence on all who dwell with in its presence. Parents should send to the Principal for a Catalogue. Instruction is given in Ancient and Modern Languages Natural Science, Mathematics, Music, Painting &c. The Commercial College has supplied an important want in providing a course of practical study for young men. Address Rev. D. Copeland D. D., Kingston, Pa.

A MINE THAT HAS BEEN ON FIRE FOR A YEAR AND A HALF.

An abandoned woman, driven from other habitations, made her home in an otherwise unused drift of Butler colliery, near Pittston, Pa. The fire by which she cooked spread to the mine fully a year and a half ago. The mine was so situated that water could not be introduced to flood it, nor was smothering by steam successful. The fire threatened to extend to mines of the Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson companies. Warned that they would be held accountable for damages, the Butler company adopted the plan of isolating the fire. A deep trench, in the shape of a horse shoe, was dug around the fire, through layers of rock and coal, to the clay. A brick wall six feet thick fills this trench, and the fire is thus cut off from new fuel. It is estimated that fully 500,000 tons of coal have been consumed in this burning mine. The town of Pittston would in time have been burned under but for the barriers. The land surface under which the fire has raged presents a picture of desolation. It is a barren, baked expanse, covering 150 acres. The completion of the wall of defense and safety naturally brings feelings of great joy to the people of Pittston and to all others interested. Hereafter abandoned coal tunnels will not be given over for housekeeping purposes.

THE FISH LAW.

EXTRACT FROM JUDGE ELWELL'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY, SEPT. 2, 1878.

We find several cases coming up here by appeal from a justice of the peace, of a character hitherto unknown in this court, for the reason that the law under which they are presented is of recent date. You are undoubtedly aware that, within the last few years, the attention of the public and of the Legislature has been directed to the matter of stocking the rivers and streams of this commonwealth with food-fishes.

For that purpose, appropriations have been made from time to time, for a few years back, and commissioners have been appointed, who have charge on the part of the state, of the propagation of fish and of the stocking of the streams

A charge is presented here for fishing with a gill net, and also for illegal fishing. Just what that illegal fishing is we know not; nor do we intend to say anything about the facts in either of these cases; we only give you the law, and it is your business to ascertain what the facts are from the witnesses who will be present before you.

By an Act passed in 1876 on the 5th day of May, it was provided in the twenty first section as follows:

SECTION 21. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to place any set net, or set nets, fish baskets, pond nets, gill nets, eel weirs, kiddles, brush or lacine nets, or any other permanently set means of taking fish, or otherwise in the nature of seines, in any waters of this commonwealth: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prevent the fishing with gill nets in any of the tidal waters of this state. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offence,

The twenty-fourth section provides as follows:

SECTION 24. No person shall catch any speckled trout, black bass or other fish in any of the waters of this state, by shutting or drawing off any portion of said waters, or dragging or drawing small nets or seines therein when the waters shall be wholly or in part drawn off, except by order of the state fishery commissioners; and it shall not be lawful for any one to place, or caused to be placed, in any of the streams of this commonwealth, any torpedo, giant powder, nitro glycerine or other explosive substance, with intent to catch any fish aforesaid; and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

This act provides in its twenty-seventh section, that persons violating this act shall be summarily convicted thereof before a justice of the peace or alderman, &c.

SECTION 27. Any person or persons violation any of the provisions of this act, and shall be summarily convicted thereof before a justice of the peace or alderman, shall be sentenced to pay the fine or fines, penalty or penalties attached to such violations, together with costs, one half of which penalties shall go to the informer, and the remaining one-half shall be forthwith paid to the treasurer of the county in which the offence was committed; and it shall be the duty of said treasurer to distribute said fund, so arising, at the close of each year to the various school districts in said county in proportion to the number of of taxables in said districts: *Provided*, That said conviction shall be had within one year from the time of committing the offence: *And provided further*, That the defendant may, on promising to pay said penalty, enter into recognizance, with one or more sufficient securities, to answer said complaint, on a charge of a misdemeanor, before the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county in which the offence is committed, which court, on conviction of the defendant of the offence charged, and failure to pay the penalty or penalties imposed by this act, together with costs, shall commit said defendant to the common jail of the county for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

That is the Act of 1876. The whole subject underwent revision in 1878. The last session of the Legislature passed laws upon this subject substantially according with the Act of 1876; making some changes, however, in regard to the time when fish might be taken; for instance trout may be taken by hook and line, at any time within the months of April, May, June and July by the act of 1878, the previous law allowing them to be taken up to the fifteenth day of August, but both then and now only in the manner stated in the twenty-seventh section of the Act of 1876, and not by gills nor by seines.

What fish are alleged to have been taken, or fish of what character, we know not, whether bass or trout or any other fish taken contrary to law.

The Act as it now stands in regard to black bass is that they are not to be taken between the first of January and the first of June. The last Act (of 1878) made the time a month earlier than before. But there is a general prohibition running through all law, and extending to all sorts of fishing, and that is that no fish are to be caught in any manner on Sundays.

The Act of 1878 also provides that a person having in his possession a net such as is prohibited (having it in his possession, though not actually in use) is *prima facie* evidence sufficient to convict him of violating the law.

You see, therefore, that the Legislature, (and very properly too,) intended to cut up by the roots the practice of depleting the rivers, by taking fish from them in such a manner as to prevent the propagation of fishes and the supplying of the waters They have intended to do it, and it is the business of courts and jurors not to let the selfishness of any one man, no matter who he may be, appropriate the food-fishes of the commonwealth to himself, contrary to law. Whenever that is done, and the fact can be established, it is the business of court and jury, the business of every good citizen, to see to it that there is a prosecution and a judgment according to law.

SELECTING JUDGES AT FAIRS.

Every farmer who has anything to do with the details of an agricultural exhibition, must understand how difficult it is to enlist the services of competent persons for the different classes, whether of stock, implements, seeds, vegetables or flowers, and of those in whom every confidence is placed. It is frequently the practice of printing the names of the judges, some of them put down without knowing their capacity for the particular committee on which they are placed, and nearly all of them are for the first time apprised of their appointment by seeing their names thus publicly announced. As the appointees were not, therefore, consulted as to their convenience or willingness to serve, the "committee of arrangements," or whoever else had the selecting of the judges, find when the exhibition comes around, that not more than one-third of these judges, are upon the ground, or if they are, are not always willing to undertake the duties, often unpleasant, when there are many competitors.

The committee of arrangements, therefore, at the very last moment, are compelled to select judges from such persons as may be present on the first day of the exhibition as it is generally then that the judges go the rounds to gather the needed information on which to make the awards. In this dilemma many persons act as judges who are incompetent for a discharge of their duties, or are likely to be biased in their judgments, not having the stamina, in the presence of friends, to decide against them. Hence the dissatisfaction which so often follows the awards of the judges.

The way to correct the evil is first, to place no man on the list of judges, without knowing his qualifications for the particular duty he is called upon to perform; and 'second, to notify him of the intention to do so and get either his verbal or written consent to serve, with the request that if any thing should happen to prevent his being present in time, to notify the committee, in order that a suitable substitute may be appointed.—*Ex.*

Peter Herdic has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, at Pittsburg.

Friend, a word with you! If you are troubled with any skin diseases or other cutaneous irritation, [use Glen's Sulphur Soap. Do likewise if your complexion be pimpled, blotched or sallow. You won't regret it. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

Aug. 30, 4w.

Reece Dawson, charged with the larceny of money from the post office, was tried last Tuesday. The evidence was that money was found in his possession soon after the theft, similar to that taken from the drawer. Constable Thomas testified that Dawson admitted the theft to him when arrested, but it afterward appearing that the admissions were made under promises, the evidence was rejected. There was enough however to satisfy the jury of his guilt, and he was convicted.

At our attendance at the Headly Grove camp meeting the other day, we met Frank A. B. Koons of Luzerne county, a Libby Prison acquaintance. It briefly called to mind our tribulations of 15 years ago when we met under circumstances not at all auspicious. Mr. K. is a Democratic Greenbacker strong in the faith, and has been nominated by that party for the Assembly in the 2d District. He is a man who knows the requirements of the district, and if elected will be a worker in their interests. Also being anti-cameron that District will get no support from him. The Democrats of that District who meet in convention at Shickshinny on the 17th of September, can not do better than to endorse Mr. Koons.

POISONING BY PEACH STONES

A fatal case of poisoning by peach stones, which is noted in the French papers as having recently occurred in Paris, should serve as a warning to families in which children are allowed to look after themselves for hours at a time. Probably very few adults themselves know how poisonous peachstones are. The victim of the recent accident in Paris secreted the stones of a number of peaches, and obtaining a hammer, when left alone broke them open industriously and ate them; the result being that he was fatally poisoned by hydrocyanic(prussic)acid. Since the peach season is now upon us, it is as well to explain what quantity of poison the peach stone possesses Writers on toxicology state that one ounce of the kernels contain about one grain of pure prussic acid, and this quantity, it is well known, is sufficient to kill any adult person. Even two-thirds of a grain has very often proved fatal, and indeed may well be regarded as a fatal dose for any child.

Ben Butler hit the nail on the head in his terse and telling description of the effects of John Sherman's contraction policy, in his Maine speech. 'It is,' said he, "squeezing property down and debts up, until debt eats up all the property and leaves the man and his family homeless. One kind of property is kept up and another is forced down. You had a mortgage on your house for $2,000 You bought the house for $3,000. Your house within the last five years has depreciated at least $1,000. Is your mortgage any less?' And so of the bonds, purchased with greenbacks, when they were at a discount of forty and sixty per cent. To bring them up every other species of property and all kinds of labor—everything we produce from the ground or manufacture from the forge—is sealed down, down, down. It is only the bonds that go up, up, up.

A REMARKABLE RESULT.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

Sept. 6 tf.

ANOTHER FAT MAN REDUCED.—H. F. Kufus, dealer in dry-goods, Woodhull, Ill., writes BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y., June 22d, 1878: "*Gentlemen*—Please find inclosed $5,00, for which send me, by express, Anti-Fat. I have taken one bottle and I lost five and one quarter pounds."

MISS BERTHA VON HILLERN, THE CELEBRATED PEDESTRIAN.—The only remedy used by her, after long and continued exertion, and in fact, during her matches, is *Gilet' Liniment Iodide Ammonia*. It not only relieves her relaxed muscles and cords, but gives her strength and endurance. She is never without a supply of the *Liniment*.

Sold by all Druggists.

CURED OF DRINKING.—A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills.

The Rose of death. Do not wait until the hectic flush which indicates advanced consumption, appears on the cheek. Check the hard cough and heal the irritated lungs with *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*, before the crises comes. Be in time. Sold by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all other throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by his motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Power's Block Rochester, New York.

August 16 4w.

Marriages.

OLIVER—HOFFMAN.—On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. R. Bechant Mr. William C. Oliver, to Miss Hannah Hoffman both of Roaringcreek, Columbia county, Pa.

GENSEL—YEAGER.—On the 1st inst., by the same at the Reformed parsonage at Catawissa, Pa., Mr. Adam J. Gensel of Catawissa to Miss Sarah A. Yeager of Roaringcreek, Columbia county, Pa.

Deaths.

WILSON.—In Fishingcreek township on the 17th ult., Katie R., twin daughter of J. O. and Kate R. Wilson, dec'd., aged 9 months and 27 days.

ENT.—In Lightstreet on the 20th ult., George F., son of U. H. Ent, aged 17 months.

MILLER.—In Millville on the 26th ult., George Miller, aged 74 years, 10 months and 29 days.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE,

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, make it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

jl no 1.

Business Notices

WESTWARD HO! WESTWARD HO!

Parties going West will find it to their advantage to purchase their outfits of clothing, trunks, bags and satchels cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Fall styles of Worsted Coating-English Suitings just received at D. Lowenberg's.

The latest Novelty in Hats. Call and see THE RUSSIAN HAT just received at D. Lowenberg's.

FALL HATS just received for Men, Boys and Children at Lowenberg's'

The best Zephyr finished Germantown Wool at Clark & Wolf's.

Hardware, Glass, Paints, &c., lower than ever at J. Schuyler & Son's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

A few special drives in Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, very cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

NOTICE.—Three hundred empty Iron-bound Liquor Barrels for sale at D. W. Robbins' Liquor Store Main Street, Bloomsburg. aug. 23-4w

Try the Eighmie Shirts at Clark & Wolf's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Gent's Collars, 2 for 25 cents at Clark & Wolf's.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*.
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial*,
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

New lot of Ladies' Shoes at Clark & Wolf's.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

A new lot of Ribbons, Ties, Bows, Collars, Cuffs, Ruchings, Laces, Scarfs, very cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w

More new Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Tickings, Ginghams, &c., at Clark & Wolf's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3-18w

A new line of Ladies Hosiery, Gloves, &c. at Clark & Wolf's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it.
may 3-18w

Admission free at McKinney's.

Clark & Wolf have now open a new line of Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Saxony, Shetland Wool and Floss, Canvasses, Burlaps, Splints, Mottoes, Needles, Card Board, Rug Frinzes, &c, at lowest prices.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ .90
Rye "	.57
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.30
Flour per barrel	6,00
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1,70
Butter	.16
Eggs	.10
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Lard per pound	.09
Hay per ton	8.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2,00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 2,50 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2,75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2,00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3,00 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

At Private Sale,

A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT
109 ACRES,
mostly cleared, and whereon are erected a
LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
a Frame (Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings—a well of soft water at the house and one at the barn. There are also a large number of Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees and a good
IRON-STONE STONE QUARRY.
ALSO,
A LOT OF GROUND
at the corner of Third and Centre streets, being one hundred and thirty-two feet on Third street and two hundred and fourteen and one-half feet on Centre, whereon are erected a
Large Brick Dwelling House,
with STEAM HEATING APPARATUS, and in thorough repair. Having a Well, Cistern, Ice-house, Coaling House and all conveniences.

Both situate within the limits of the Town of Bloomsburg, and offered to be sold on easy and reasonable terms.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Bloomsburg,
Penn'a.

aug. 23d, '78 3m

PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters."

"A Bilious Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."

"When worn down and ready to take your bed Hop Bitters is what you need."

"Don't physic and physic, for it weakens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."

"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters. Test them."

"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."

"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines."

"When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."

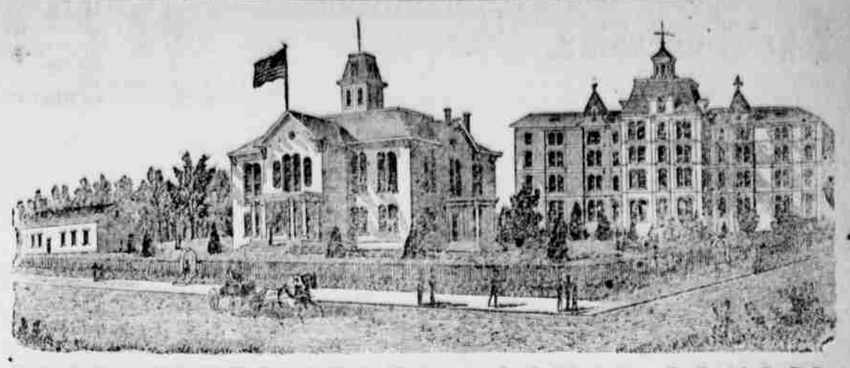
"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is pleasant, sure and cheap.

FOR SALE BY MOYER BROTHERS.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS

Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.

sept. 6, '78.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or out-cry, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1878,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, the following described real estate to-wit:

No. 4.—All that certain tract or piece of land, situate partly in Union and North Union townships, Schuylkill county, and partly in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, beginning at a point in the line dividing the counties of Schuylkill and Columbia, thence along said division line and land of Peter Ent, north 32 degrees east 200 perches to another point in said county line thence north 85½ degrees, east 73 perches to a stone, thence north 4 degrees east 95 perches to another point in the line dividing said counties, thence by said line and land of Peter Ent, north 47 degrees, east 200 perches to another point in said line, thence by land now or late belonging to the estate of Enoch Coxe, deceased south 19½ degrees, east 50 perches to a stone, thence by same south 4 degrees, east 22 perches to a stone thence by land of Solomn Yost, south 9 degrees west 380 perches to a stone, thence south 8½ degrees, east 149 perches to a line, thence by land of B. K. Reed south 39 degrees, west 224 perches to a stone thence by land of — Zimmerman north 1 degrees west 90 perches to a chestnut tree, thence by same south 1½ degrees west 19 perches to a post, thence by same south 8 degrees west 32 5-10 perches to a stone thence by land of Peter Reed, Hughes north 87 degrees west 61 perches to a chestnut oak tree, thence west of the line dividing the counties of Schuylkill and Columbia, thence by same land, crossing road line into Columbia county south 61½ degrees west 97 perches to a stone, thence by land of the estate of Enoch Coxe deceased north 2 degrees east 84 perches to a stone, thence by same north 43½ degrees west 135 perches to a stone, thence by land of Gabriel Wangworth 19½ degrees east 150 perches to a stone, thence by same north 13½ degrees east 42 perches to a pine, thence by land of Peter Ent south 89 degrees east 51 perches to a stone thence by same north 84½ degrees east 146 perches to the place of beginning, containing 1,156 acres and 46 perches more or less, as the property of A. P. Spinney.

Taken in execution and will be sold by
WILLIAM J. MARTZ,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pottsville.
August 15th, 1878.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—Ed Jones, Isaiah Hagenbuch, G M Kockard, Isaac Rodarmel.
Benton—John S. Kline, John C Winner, Washington Knouse.
Beaver—E L Kramer, Sol H Brodbender.
Briarcreek—Geo W Miller, Daniel Bower.
Catawissa—Harry C. John, Samuel Long.
Centre—M M Millard.
Conyngham—James Dewey.
Greenwood—Wm Reece, John H Johnson, Wm P Ikeler, Benton Reber.
Jackson—Wm I. Manning.
Locust—Daniel Morris, Mayberry Snyder.
Main—F P Grover.
Millfin—John Michael jr, A J Berninger.
Montour—Michael Enoch, John Rodarmel.
Orange—Miles Williams, Jackson Knorr.
Pine—F P Masters.
Roaringcreek—D H Rower, David Long.
Scott—Geo Richard, Abram Snyder.
Sugarloaf—Abijah Fritz, B F Kroiser.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, Administrators, will sell at public sale at the late residence of Michael wagner, deceased, near Washingtonville, in Derry township, Montour county, Pa., on

Saturday, September 14, 1878,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following valuable and desirable REAL ESTATE, to wit:

FARM NO. 1

All that certain farm situate in Limestone township Montour county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Peter Baldy, Sr., on the south by the Misses Clark; on the east by the same, and on the west by farm No. 2, containing

81 ACRES AND 114 PERCHES,

nett measure, whereon is erected a
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
a bank barn, wagon shed and other outbuildings, a well of water. There is a fine family Apple Orchard, and plenty of other fruit; also a
Good Stone Quarry & Lime Kiln
on the premises.

FARM NO 2.

Situate in Limestone township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of the Misses Clark and John Shearer, on the south by land of Nathan Sant, on the east by farm No. 3, and on the west by farm No. 1, containing

74 ACRES and 132 PERCHES,

three acres of which is timber land, nett measure, whereon is erected a
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
a bank barn, and other outbuildings. There is a good Apple Orchard, an abundance of fruit of all kinds and a good well of water on the premises; also a good cistern at the barn.

FARM NO. 3.

Situate in Limestone township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Jacob Wagner, on the south by land of Conrad Cotner, on the east by William Butler and on the west by farm No. 2, containing

66 Acres and 151 Perches,

nett measure, whereon is erected a frame dwelling house, a bank barn, wagon shed and other outbuildings. There is a first-class Apple Orchard and an abundance of other fruit, also an excellent well of water at the house and a cistern at the barn.

FARM NO. 4.

Situate in Derry township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by farm No. 5, on the south by land of James T. Beddinger, on the east by Jacob Berger's estate, and on the west by Jesse Girton, containing

38 Acres and 120 Perches,

nett measure, whereon is erected a
GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
bank barn, good wagon shed, and other outbuildings. There is an excellent well of water, a Good Apple Orchard, and an abundance of other fruit upon the premises.

FARM NO. 5,

Situate in Derry township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Jacob Wagner, on the south by farm No. 4, on the east by Jacob Berger's Estate, and on the west by George S. Eyster, containing

38 Acres and 120 Perches,

nett measure, whereon is erected a
Good Frame Dwelling House,
bank barn, wagon shed, and other outbuildings. There is an excellent well of water, a

Poetical.

THE THREE COFFINS.

Three coffins await their final repose
In their ancient cloisters' keeping,
And a brief hour hence the lids will close
On the forms beneath them sleeping.

The first is a King who has ruled the land,
As his fathers did before him;
A jeweled sceptre is placed in his hand
To show how well he bore him.

The next is a Chief from the battle-field,
Wounded, and bronzed and hoary;
By his side are resting his sword and shield,
The emblems of martial glory.

The third is a lowly Son of Song,
With no state pomp attended;
The lay of his lyre hath sounded long
Through the isless—but now is ended.

Hark! what is that at the postern gate,
Like the roar of distant water?
'Tis the foe with bounding hopes eclat
Returned to the work of slaughter!

"Ho, King, awake! reascend thy throne,
And around thee summon thy sages!"
From the pale mute lip there is answer none
While the storm without still rages.

"Ho, Chief, awake! to the tents repair—
In the van lead on thy legions!"
They listen, but all is silent there—
Still and hushed as the Polar regions.

From the Poet's coffin a sigh is heard,
And the lyre at his bare feet laying
Starts into life, like the trill of a bird
Whose melody knows no staying.

"'Tis an old, old theme, but it fires the blood
Of the troops, with none to lead 'em,
And their fight as the valiant always should
For the love of their faith and freedom!

When the sun goes down in radiant glow,
With molten clouds attendant,
The three nailed coffins are now laid low—
The cross is in the ascendant;

That Confounded Five-Year Old.

A pretty little girl about five years old, with one of those sugar-loaf hats modeled after 'Fra Diavolo's,' in the play, no doubt, came on board the Staten Island ferry boat Westfield last evening. In her train was a weary-looking, middle-aged lady whom she treated with condescension and called 'Auntie.' After the young lady had found a comfortable seat in the bow of the boat she allowed her aunt to take a camp-stool near by. When the boat started she began a systematic method of torture, to which the middle-aged lady submitted with wonderful resignation.

'Is that water, auntie?' she asked, pointing to the bay.

'Yes, dear,' said the weary-looking lady.

'Did the rain make make all that water?'

'No, darling.'

'Why didn't the rain make all that water?'

'Oh, the rain wouldn't affect it you know.'

'Why wouldn't the rain 'fect it?'

'Oh, you can't understand that now.'

'Why can't I understand it?'

'Never mind. Do keep still, that's a dear; auntie's head aches.

'What makes your head ache, auntie?'

'The heat I suppose,'

'What makes the heat?'

'The sun, of course, dear.'

'What is the sun?'

'You know what the sun is well enough. I shan't answer that?'

The little girl twisted uneasily in her chair for a moment and then burst out with the question:

'What makes horse's bones?'

'I do not know,' said the aunt, in a despairing tone.

'I think they're made out of skin,' said the little girl with an air of conviction. 'Yes, they're made out of skin, an' hair, an' rubber; that's what horse's bones are made out of.'

'Yes, dear,' said the shameless woman.

'If my pa gets that bone taken out of his leg, he'll give 'is watch. Would you have a bone taken out of your leg, auntie?'

'You ridiculous child, of course not!'

'Why not?'

'Oh, keep still!'

The young woman then got up and nearly fell over the rail into the water. The aunt uttered a shriek, and the writer, much against his will, rescued the young lady.

'Thank you sir,' said the aunt.

'What for?' asked the terrible infant.

'For nothing,' said the the rescuer.

'Auntie, did you ever see a little dickey bird flist up 'is tail an' sing?

'Yes, dear,'

'Where?'

'I mean no, dear' [desperately.]

'Did you see that colored lady, auntie? She had on a fearful pretty hat, ever so much prettier than yours—I want to go home.'

'You mustn't go home; your mamma is sick, and you must go with me.'

'What makes mamma sick?'

'Never mind, shell be well again in a week or two.'

'But I want to know what makes her sick?'

'Never mind, dear.'

'Why?'—but just then the boat swung up to her pier at Stapleton, and the icquisitive young lady and her submissive aunt disembarked.

A Legal Fib.

A good story is told of Lord Brougham in his youth. He was junior counsel with a celebrated lawyer of the day in a case that nearly concerned the royal family. The leader, oppressed with the responsibility of his charge, and weary with his exertions, had been addressing the Court in close argument for several hours, when it was apparent to every one that his mind had suddenly ceased to act in unison with his speech. Mr. ——— became flurried, stammered, and began to plunge. Brougham saw what had happened, and instantly rose, interrupted his chief, and addressed the Court. Wearing upon his face an expression of great suffering, he assured his lordships of his deep regret at having to trouble them at such a time with a matter personal to himself, but that he was nearly mad with an earache by reason of the draught from a door at his right; might it be closed? The bench condoled with Brougham on his suffering, and at once ordered measures to be taken to stop the draught. "The door leading into the other Court was shut, but still the draught came; windows were examined and sandbags placed against the openings in them till the nuisance was abated; till a good quarter of an hour had been consumed, and Mr. Brougham's leader had had time to recover himself. It is, perhaps, needless to add that the intelligent junior "had not an ache or pain in all his great body." It was only a legal stratagem.

Think twice before you believe every evil story you hear, and think twenty times before you repeat it, especially if it is about a woman. Say to yourself, 'this may not be true, or it may be exaggerated,' unless you have proof of the veracity of your informant. People sometimes tell falsehoods, they often make mistakes, and they sometimes 'hear wrong.' There is auricular illusion, as well as optical illusion. Take all these things into consideration before you even believe. As for repeating the story, ask yourself whether it is necessary. Then do it with the remembrance of the golden rule before you. Give the helping hand, not the downward push.

Agricultural.

Poor Land.

A writer in the Atlanta *Constitution* says that in 1871 he bought 400 acres of reputable poor land in Glynn county, Georgia, and put upon it 100 sheep. In 1873, by natural increase, he had 376 ewes, and had sent to market 73 wethers. His sheep were penned nightly, and every two nights manured a half acre well. Since that he has brought into a high state of cultivation 100 acres of land that seven years ago was considered worthless. Since 1871 he bought 200 sheep and now owns 1,800 head. He keeps a shepherd who is paid to attend to his business, and keeps an accurate book account of every dollar or dime spent on account of the sheep; and finds by casting up a balance sheet, that it costs him exactly 57 cents per head per annum to keep his flock. They average him about 3½ pounds of wool each. Last year he clipped in May and again in September, and the clip amounted to 5½ pounds per head. Last year he sold in Savannah and Macon 8,000 pounds of wool, at an average of 30 cents per pound, including a few pounds of Merino wool, which made the gross receipts $2,790. The annual expense of the flock was $1,826. So there was an absolute net profit in the wool of $1,964. Last year he sold in the above cities 92 wethers as mutton, for $242, making a total of $2,289. Besides this, he fertilized the poor wiregrass land, so that last year he cultivated 84 acres, and from 41 acres in corn he made an average of 31 bushels; 10 in sugar cane, that made 53 barrels of syrup; 15 in oats that averaged 42 bushels to the acre, and on the remainder an abundance of all kinds of truck farming, receiving from his sales of vegetables in New York a net profit of $284.

The Western Crops.

So much has been said of the damage done to the wheat crops in the West by persons interested in exaggerating the facts for speculative purposes that it is well to note calmly what is said by the most trustworthy authorities on the subject. It seems then to be conceded that the continued heavy rains, followed by warm, cloudy weather, have seriously injured the crops of wheat in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the northern part of Illinois. At the same time it is admitted that the wheat crop was superabundant last year in the States just mentioned, and that a considerable part has not yet been sent to market. On the other hand there is a compensation in the knowledge that the crop of winter wheat in Ohio, Indiana, southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas is among the largest ever been known, whilst the corn crop, which is reported almost everywhere to be unusually heavy, will tend to a very considerable extent to compensate the farmers for their losses in the States where the wheat crop has measurably failed.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Honey-Bearing Plants.

Prof. Cook, of the Michigan agricultural college, records the following in relation to the value and time of blooming honey plants, and thinks that they can hardly be recommended too highly. White clover and alsike are in bloom all through June and into July. Mignonette and sweet clover are in bloom as early as June 22, the former continuing for a year and the latter for a month, and both yielding bountifully of the most delicious honey. Last year was unfavorable, and our mignonette did very poorly, yet from the reports of others, and our experience in former years, I heartily recommend it. White mustard blossoms in from four to five weeks from planting, and the black mustard in from seven to eight weeks. They are both excellent; covered with bees, especially during the forenoon, through the entire season of bloom. The former continues in bloom about four weeks, the second some longer. Like borage these seem less affected by climatic conditions than most plants, being thronged by bees even after heavy rains. Rape, much like white mustard, blooms in about four weeks after sowing. Borage commences to bloom, if planted, the first of May; self-sown commences to bloom about the middle of July, and continues till frosts. Cleome, or Rocky Mountain bee plant, if planted early or self sown commences in the middle of July, and continues for more than a month, yielding liberally of the most excellent honey. Catnip and other motherwort deserve their high repute. The first commences to bloom late in July, the other late in June. Silver leaf buckwheat is only better than the common in that it yields better, and thus has more flowers.

'Oh, I can't do anything with sheep. I can't keep more than a dozen, and you know it don't pay to bother with that few.' Now we don't know anything of the kind. Indeed we know exactly the reverse. Small flocks of sheep in every farm in the country can be made a source of profit, and they are an important integer in the plan of diversification. Because a man cannot keep 500, 1,000 or 5,000 sheep it is no reason why he may not, successfully keep 50 or even 5. We should be lost on a farm of any size without a flock of sheep. We should need them in the pasture at times to destroy briars, thistles and coarse grass, which other stock will not eat. We might utilize them by allowing them to clear a field of bushes, briars and noxious weeds. We should use them in preparing ground for turnips, beets, potatoes and the coarser garden truck. We would take pride in keeping them tame and fat. Their wool would bring cash every year, or the women folks could convert a moderate quantity into clothing, stockings and yarn. A tender lamb or a juicy mutton upon our table, at frequent intervals, would be a grateful and healthful change from the everlasting bacon sides with which we stuff our bodies. Even when slaughtered upon the domestic altar for home use, the pelt or skin is worth nearly the first cost of the sheep, either for sale or for domestic use.

What Fertilizer is Needed.

If the farmer does not know what special fertilizer his land is deficient in, and cannot experiment, stable manure is the safest and cheapest for him. This furnishes all the ingredients of plantfood though probably not in the quantity needed by his crops. This can only be ascertained by experiment. In very small plots, potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid may be used separately, and the crop so treated which yields most, answers the question what fertilizing ingredient the land most needs for that particular crop. An experiment with potatoes may be made at a small expense and may lead to valuable knowledge. Plant one section and use only stable manure; upon another sow a small quntity of muriate of potash. Fifteen or twenty pounds of this may be purchashed for fifty cents, which would suffice for a tenth of an acre. Compare the result of the two crops.—*Rural New Yorker.*

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Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that deadly disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing-spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.
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Yours respectfully,
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Patents Secured march 22-3.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ADAM BELLES, DEC'D.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Adam Belles, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to the undersigned Executors to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Executors without delay.
JOHN BELLES,
ANDREW J. BELLES,
Executors.
aug. 2, '78-6w*

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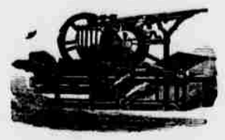

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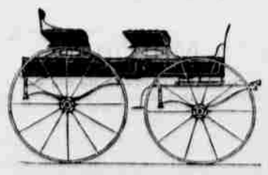

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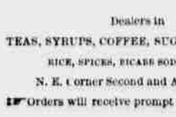

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CATARRH
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